ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Nature BLJOC THEATRE-8:15-The Wrong Mr. Wright, PEOADWAY THEATRE-8:15-Thaf a King. CASINO-8-The Belle of New-Yark. Dally'S-8:15-The Circus Girl EDEN MUSSE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine-EMPIRE TREATRE S.E. The Little Minister.

GARRIER THEATRE-SUS-A Stranger in New-York.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Minstrela.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-SUS-The Prisoner of Zenda.
HARLEM MUSIC HALL-S-Vandeville.
HOYTS THEATRE-SUS-A Bachefor's Honeymoon.
HUSRALD SQUARE THEATRE-SUS-The French Maid.
HRVING PLACE THEATRE-SUS-BORGHER EVA.
KNICKERBOCKEP THEATRE-SUS-BORGHER EVA.

KNICKERBOCKER 112A-1230-Vardeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-S-15-Change Alley.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-10:30 s. m. to 10:30 p. m.

-American Institute Fair.

MANHATTAN-S-15-What Happened to Jones.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL-S-The Cat and the Cherub.

PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performances.

PLEASURE PALACE-1:30-7:20-Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S-Vaudeville.

PROSTOR S-Vaudeville. STAR THEATRE-S-The Fair in Midgettown. WALLACK'S THEATRE-S-15-A Coat of Many Colors. WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL-S-Burlesque-The WALLACK'S THEATRE-S:15-A Cost of Many Colors.
WERER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL-S-Burlesque-Th
Glad Hand.
14TH STREET THEATRE-S:15-The Sign of the Cross.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Spanish Cabinet resigned; it is expected that Señor Sagasta, the Liberal lead-er, will be asked to form a new Ministry.

A deputation from the tribesmen to the Ameer, A deputation from the tribesmen to the Ameer, seeking his help, was turned back by Afghan officials. — Samuel Moss, Liberal, was elected to Parliament to succeed the late Sir George Osborne Morgan, in East Denbigshire, by an increased majority. — Horatio David Davies was chosen Lord Mayor of London, succeeding Sir George Faudel Phillips. — A rumor was circulated in London that the United States is negotiating with Denmark for the purchase of Greenland. — The resignation of the Greek Ministry is looked for to-day.

Ministry is looked for to-day.

DOMESTIC.—The fail of the Spanish Ministry and its probable effect on the Cuban situation were discussed with great interest by diplomats and officials of the Administration in Washington. —— President McKinley left Adams, to return to Washington. —— Governor Roger Wolcott, Lieutenant-Governor Crane and the other State officers of Massachusetts were renominated by the Republican State Convention in Boston; the Gold Democrats will probably nominate Dr. William Everett, of Quincy, for Governor at their convention to-day. —— There were three deaths from yellow fever and a large number of new cases of the disease in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Republican district leaders held a conference and decided to organize the County Convention to-night and then adjourn, without making nominations until some night next week. —— A conference of representatives of organizations favoring Seth Low's candidacy for Mayor held a conference at Mr. Low's house, and mapped out a plan of campaign. —— Croker, Murphy and Sheehan were in conference; Justice Dugro, ex-Mayor Grant, C. W. Dayton, Justice Van Wyck and William Sohmer were under consideration as candidates for Mayor. —— At the Democratic Judiciary Convention, and the National Democratic convention, held in Brooklyn, Justice Willard Bartlett was renominated. —— James K. Apgar was nominated to succeed James W. Husted, for the Assembly in the IIId District. —— The 104th annual convention of the Diocese of New-York was opened in the Church of the Incarnation; Bishop Potter was not well, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was made temporary chairmar. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Republican made temporary chairman. THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair

and warmer. The temperature yesterday: High-est, 66; lowest, 53; average, 60%.

the return of readers to town. The Tribune is glad to be informed whenever the paper cannot be found on sale at any stand. For subscription rates see Special Notices on the page opposite.

THE BEHRING SEA CONFERENCE.

The special cable dispatch from The Tribune's London correspondent which was printed yesterday set forth in a clear and convincing manner the facts relating to the present appar ent hitch in arrangements for the international sealing conference. As already well known, Great Britain and Canada are hesitating to enter the conference because Russia and Japan also are to participate in it, and some superserviceable British newspapers are saying that the invitation to those Asiatic Powers was an afterthought or a "smart Yankee trick" on the part of this Government, which first got Great Britain and Canada to agree to enter a conference with the United States alone and then called in two other Powers to aid it in outvoting the British and Canadian representatives. Of course, no such charge has been made by the British Government or by any responsible authority, and no well-informed person imagines it to be true; but since it has been put forward widely, and might be accepted as true by some, to the detriment of popular goodwill between the nations, it is well to refute it explicitly, as Mr. Ford has done.

It was perfectly well known to all who took the trouble to read the daily news that this Government from the beginning intended to invite Russia and Japan to the conference. A special envoy was sent to Russia for that purpose. The American Ambassador at London made the fact plain to Lord Salisbury. The Russian Ambassador there did the same. So did the Japanese Minister. The British Government must have understood that the United States meant to invite Russia and Japan as clearly as it understood that the United States wanted to have a conference at all. Moreover, in his note to the British Foreign Minister formally expressing the desire of this country for a conference, the American Ambassador specifically stated that it was to be a conference of all the interested Powers. To that Lord Sallslury replied, agreeing to enter a conference constituted by Great Britain, Canada and the United States, but in no way intimating in the slightest degree whether he was or was not willing to meet also with Russia and Japan. Thereupon, not content to interpret silence as assent, the American Ambassador wrote again. its own way is shown by a reading of the list courteously reminding the British Foreign Minister that Russia and Japan were expected to attend the conference. It is to be presumed that Lord Sallsbury received that note, although he does not appear to have replied to it, nor to have included it in the recently published blue book franchises, the collection and disposition of of Behring Sea disputches.

That was two months ago. Week after week coming conference and to the intended participation of Russia and Japan therein, but without a word from the British or Canadian Government to indicate that such participation would be objectionable. Now, however, on the eye of the conference, such latter intimation is made. Great Britain and Canada have a right to make

would have to bear the responsibility for it. | terest in the continuance of the old system. This Government continues to hold the identical both at that decision and at the fact of its not nonneed. But present indications, happily, are all along expected, the British and Cauadian self attends the Columbus convention! Governments will participate in the conference with the three other interested Powers.

MAINTAINING PRINCIPLES.

The Republican organization could not bring itself to accept Seth Low as the union candidate for Mayor-first, because he stood on the platform of municipal non-partisanship, and, second, because he had once differed with the Republican party on the tariff and voted against its candidate for President, though afterward returning to the support of Republican principles and tickets. Accordingly, it has vindicated its partisanship and its protective policy by making separate municipal nominations.

It has named for Mayor a gentleman who joined Seth Low in an appeal to the Legislature to promote non-partisanship in city government, and who accepts his nomination with a pledge, almost parallel with that of Mr. Low. that "if elected I shall enter upon the high "office for which you have nominated me free from any and all obligations except that which "I shall owe to all the people of the city to discharge its many duties according to the best Then the organization has "of my ability." named for Controller a former Republican, who left the party because he did not believe in Protection, and who has been for many years a Democratic office-holder and champion of Free Trade. The city convention named some estimable gentlemen, but it did not have great success in maintaining the principles which made it so earnest in opposition to Mr. Low.

UNION PACIFIC FORECLOSURE.

The sale of the Union Pacific Railroad under foreclosure proceedings has been delayed for some time awaiting the decision of the Attorney-General upon the question of an appeal by the Government from the judgment entered in the United States Circuit Court. It has been reported within the last few days that an agreement has been entered into between the Attorney-General and the Reorganization Committee, under which the former will interpose no obstacles to the sale upon the terms proposed. Some mystery attaches to the details of the proposed transaction, but it is understood that since the decree of foreclosure was entered the syndicate of underwriters who contemplate purchasing the property and reorganizing the company have increased their original offer by several millions in consideration of the withdrawal of the Government's appeal. The activity in the stock of late is supposed to have been induced by these reports.

The sale of the Government's interest in this great property, and final severance of relations which have been embarrassing and unprofitable to both for so many years, it hardly need be said will be a great public benefit. It will not only relieve Congress of a most troublesome question and save the infliction of endless chatter upon the country, but will replenish the Treasury with needed funds. These considerations, however, important as they are, should not be allowed to affect the judgment of the law officers of the Government to such an extent Newsmen do not always keep pace with as to induce hasty action in the acceptance of and evoke no should of enthusiasm, apply offers which subsequent events may prove to "hension or rage"? And that you added: be below a fair and reasonable valuation of the Government's interest. The present Administration has been relieved of some embarrassment in treating this question by the action of its predecessor in initiating proceedings in the courts. But it cannot be too careful in closing the matter to avoid any occasion for charges of favoritism or complaints that Government interests have been sacrificed. The Pacific rallroads have been fruitful of scandals from the beginning. Too great care cannot be taken to avoid any pretext for repeating them in the final transactions.

> INDEPENDENCE IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS. The convention of Mayors and other municipal officers which is being held in Columbus, Ohlo, is only one of the many indications of the recognition of the municipality's need of proper government. Its purpose is to have the problems of city government discussed by 'practical men " affairs, men who are interested in matters of municipal improvement,"

> First-The formation of a National organiza tion of the chief executives and members of Councils of cities in the United States. Second—The hearing of addresses on im-

and some idea of the scope of the convention

may be obtained from this statement of its ob-

portant municipal topics.

Third—The general discussion of all questions pertaining to the administration of all branches

Fourth-The interchange of ideas and knowledge on municipal problems, such as will result from the experienced city officials coming in contact with each other.

It is not likely that the gathering, however earnest its intentions may be, will solve many of the serious problems of government which confront the cities of to-day, but it is significant and prophetic of work in the right direccome to realize that they have questions and problems in common, besides the keeping of a grease of public expenditure. A municipality is something more than a mere agglomeration of people who have crowded together because few acres of ground possess over the surrounding Territory. Even if that is the way in which | County and insist on a reopening of the abantowns grow, and even if that process can be trusted for their maintenance, it is not the way in which to make them most habitable. That wise municipal officers have something more to do than to sit by and let the town develop in of problems which practical men meet with 'n the management of municipal affairs and which are subjects of discussion at the Columbus convention Among the topics are the granting of gas, electric and street-railway ference is an ominous one, for it is but the comgarbage, the relative value of various paving burrowed deep into American life. Governor materials, the cleaning of streets, municipal | Mount is to be commended sincerely for his passed, with frequent public references to the ownership of water supply and lighting plants light to hold opinion in Ripley County to the and questions of municipal finance.

These problems are all practical, everyday problems, that concern not merely the officers, he will not relax the pressure of State authority but much more vitally the residents and property-owners of municipalities. They touch the dally life and the pocketbook of the citizen in name among the orderly, civilized and lawsuch a way as to make him ask himself whether

The obsolescence of the old ideal is nowhere ground it took at first, in favor of a conference more strikingly shown than in the recent hisof all the interested Powers. The British Gov- tory of Chicago. An independent Republican ernment has never agreed to such a conference; candidate, John M. Harlan, nominated by a but it has never refused to enter it, and by a small coterie of believers in municipal reform, decide otherwise, there would be deep regret, cratic ring, has been forced by strong public sentiment to conduct himself almost like a rehaving been more promptly arrived at and an- former. The hope of a return of the old "wideopen" times that was recalled by the magic that no such decision will be made, but that, as pame is blasted, and young Mr. Harrison him-

The Republican machine in this city may well take to heart the lesson of Harlan's splendid campaign in Chicago The idea of municipal reform is an older and more familiar one in this city than in Chicago. The independent sentiment is stronger. The Low campaign has been begun earlier than was Harlan's, and conducted with more vigor. There is no mistake The 125,000 names on his petition mean all that they seem to mean regarding the popular demand for an independent Mayor and for good municipal government.

IDIOTS AT LARGE.

Some asylum for the feeble-minded has a carcless doorkeeper. There are several idiots status as a progressive and law-abiding portion loose. According to "The New-York Sun," they were entertaining the hope on Tuesday that ex-Governor Levi P. Morton might be made the compromise candidate for Mayor between Seth Low and General Tracy. "The Sun" reports that when the proposition of the cheerful idiots opponents of racetrack gambling were strong was broached to Platt and Quigg they both shook their heads and said that it was "simply

out of the question." Well, rather. The effect of such a proposal on those powerful minds may be easily imagined. "Morton! Morton!" Platt might have said. "The "thesia, wasn't he? Or do you mean Senator "O. P. Morton, of Indiana? Both of them non-"residents and both dead. Oh, yes; Levi-Levi "P.-yes, yes. I remember now, Mentioned "for President last year, wasn't he?" "Why, ciple "yes, Senator; don't you remember saying that "he had balance of mind, personal integrity and "high character, and ought to be nominated to "prevent the disasters sure to follow the nomination of McKinley, who was notoriously lack-"ing in these qualities?" "Yes, yes. I haven't heard anything of him lately, but I think he "lives somewhere up the river, and as a non-"resident is ineligible. Oh, no; he's out of the question!" Thus Platt.

And Quigg. Imagine Quigg, representative the 1st Assembly District, with 191 votes in his hand-if not the unifier, the unit of the situation, with 190 ciphers behind him-imagine Onigg, erect, majestic, pulssant, on the Battery seawall, larger than "Liberty Enlightening the World," with more kerosene in his torch and harder metal in his check, listening dreamily to the cheerful idiots as their voices come up to him blended with the murmur of the restless tides and the lapping of the hungry waves along the shore. "Morton! Morton!" says Quigg, in his own measured cadence, with a far-away look over Governor's Island and Coney and all the watery waste beyond-"I vaguely recall the name. Bronx Borough? Or Richmond?" "Why. Lemmy, dear," the spokesman might say-for it would be just like a cheerful idlot to approach even Quigg with familiarity-"don't you remem-"ber ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, whom you "eulogized so eloquently as candidate for Presi "dent that the convention thought he was alto-"gether too good and great for that office-he "was so liable to be translated-and so nom-"inated somebody else? Don't you remember "saying that he was a man who would 'emit

This is homely language. We use it because we want to be severely plain and tremendously carnest when we say that if the saving commonshould be collected from the seventy million sconces which it inhabits and comiensed into one wonderfully level-headed individuality upon which was laid the duty of choosing a President for the four years which will round this century, and which, above all, must be restful, recuperative years, that individuality would pick Governor Morton for the place?

"And don't you remember saying: These " 'are New-York's claims. She can present none " 'other, none higher, for evermore and evermore "within the ken of mortal man"? That was "truly eloquent." "Yes, it was," says Quigg. with animation, "and it sounds like me. Was "that before I bounced 'Lou' Payn and John "Raines?" "No; it was just after that and just before you freed Cuba." "Yes. I had forgotten. "But I observe that, though I forget them my-'self, history does not fall to record all my ut "terances. As to Morton, he is out of the ques-"tlon. Good man, but too old. Must have a "younger man-about my age."

After the nomination of Bell and Everett, in 1860, one of the delegates was asked why they didn't nominate Rufus Choate. "Why, Choate's dead," said be. "Yes," said the questioner, "but he hasn't been dead a great while." The cheerful idiots ought to have proposed a compromise on General John A. Dix. He hasn't been dead

A STATE'S GOOD NAME ON TRIAL.

The failure of the Ripley County Grand Jury to find indictments against any of the partici pants in the recent lynchings at Versattles, Ind., threatens to fix a melancholy stigma on the administration of justice and order in the Hoosier State. The jury, it seems, notwithtion that officers of various municipalities have standing the openness with which the mob carried out its murderous purpose, has declared itself unable to fasten on any one an actual National or State machine well oiled with the share in the lynchings, and has reported this negative and barren conclusion to the State authorities at Indianapolis. Governor Mount is naturally chagrined at the turn things have of the advantage in location which a certain taken in the local courts, and has ordered the Attorney-General of the State to go to Ripley

doned investigation. Yet without the earnest co-operation of local sentiment it is apparent that no effective steps can be taken to bring to punishment the perpetrators of the shocking outrage of September How far such local co operation can be evoked and stimulated by the fixed purpose of the State administration to vindicate the offended majesty of the law the future alone can determine. But the present display of local indif-

mon symptom of a malady which has already point of purging itself of its own sins of lawlessness and violence, and it is to be hoped that until the leaders of the Versailles mob are brought to justice and Indiana regains her good abiding American States.

There are especial reasons why the recent

If he should withdraw—though it is not to be time. Something more is being demanded of a list of mob-law murders which have blotted the Alaska fever set in its delusive gleam has flickbelieved he will—there would be no reason to Mayor than to run things in a frictionless way, administration of justice for a year past in this ered near and far all over the country, from accuse him of breach of faith. But let the rea- satisfying the machine behind him on the one country none outdoes in causelessness and wanson of his withdrawal be kept clearly in mind. hand without rousing the people on the other, tonness the brutal outrage committed in Indiana sorts of unexpected places—inspiring neighbor-It would not be because of any breach of faith to remember that they are something more two weeks ago. Odium has been heaped on the or change of ground or afterthought or "cute" than Republicans or Democrats, citizens inter- South for the passionate riger with which in Yankee trick" on the part of this Government, ested in the cleanliness, health, welfare and that section the commission of a particular It would be because of a change of ground on morality of their city. That was the old ideal crime has been followed by the infliction of the part of the British Government. That Gov- of a Mayor. It is almost gone. No one has summary and extra-legal penalties. Yet the ernment would have a perfect right to make cause to bewall its departure except machines felony usually avenged by lynching in the such a change, but it, and not the United States. like Tammany Hall, with a deep financial in- South is itself a capital offence and entails death on legal conviction; so that, if guilt can be clearly established, the popular verdict has at least the palliating excuse that it simply outruns the more leaden-footed course of justice. But the lynchings at Versailles have behind them not even the poor justification that they hastened quasi-acceptance of the plan two months ago it at the spring election easily beat the machine | the infliction of a just and adequate punishjustified the expectation that it would agree to Republican nominee Carter H. Harrison, the ment. Of the five victims shot and bauged and enter it. If at this late date it should successful candidate, the darling of the Demo- none bold been accused of committing a capital crime. Two had actually been indicted for burglary, and the other three were merely held as possible accessories or witnesses. Yet with no more beinous or unpardonable offences on their heads all five were hurrled by an infuriated mob to the nearest improvised gallows. Culpable as it may be, the South has set in its repeated resorts to lynch law no more deplorable example of brutal violence or contempt for

> established order. Indiana certainly cannot afford to rest under the scandal which a failure to prosecute the Versailles lynchers will inevitably entall. As one of the oldest and most conservative of the Western States she cannot allow her standards of civilization to be lowered and her escutcheon stained by an unrebuked resort to methods of vengeance which find their justification only on the distant and isolated frontier. And the longer public reparation for the Versailles outrage is delayed the more seriously will Indiana's rope of the Union be compromised and impaired.

VICTORY OF THE GAMBLING MINORITY.

It was a case of faith against works at the special election in New-Jersey on Tuesday. The in the faith that the anti-gambling amendment would be adopted, while the gamblers went to the polls and worked against its adoption. Twothirds of the voters of New-Jersey are hostile to the legalization of gambling, but they did not take the trouble to vote and the gamblers "name sounds familiar. Discoverer of ancest riumphed, although they were backed by not more than one-fourth of the electorate. The gamblers had a direct personal interest in the struggle because it touched their purses, whereas their opponents were battling solely for a prin-

Still, it is a mistake to say that "New-Jersey went for racing." New-Jersey did nothing of the kind. The proposed amendment to the Constitution which was rejected on Tuesday reads thus:

No lottery shall be authorized by the Legis-lature or otherwise in this State; and no ticket in any lottery shall be bought or sold within this State, nor shall poolselling, bookmaking or gambling of any kind be authorized or allowed within this State, nor shall any gambling de-vice, practice or game of chance now prohibited by law be legalized, or the remedy, penalty or punishment now provided therefor be in any way diminished.

the matter where it has always been-with the Legislature. The statutes new prohibit racetrack gambling under severe penalties, but the Legislature may at any time repeal these laws or modify the penalties. Had the amendment been adopted the Legislature would have found its hands fied. As it is, the gamblers have been so much encouraged by the apathy shown at this week's election that they are preparing to renew the agitation for a reopening of the racetracks.

The recent history of this racetrack agitation in New-Jersey is a curious and interesting one. In 1892 the gamblers formed a coalition with leading Democratic politicians, under the terms of which the former supplied most of the money to elect a Democratic Governor and Legislature and United States Senator. The politicians in return helped the racetrack men to pass a series of laws legalizing all the infamies of Guttenburg, Gloucester and Clifton. A whirlwind of indignation swept over New-Jersey, and while the Legislature of 1893 was yet in session with the greatest number of boys faces in the series of laws legalizing all the infamies of the law-abilting people of the State stormed the Capitol, and in the very Assembly Chamber itself held a meeting denouncing the lawmakers and their owners, Speaker "Tom" Flynn and "Billy" Thompson, of Gloucester. At the polls the following November the voters swept the gambling party from power, and their laws were promptly repealed.

Then it was decided that the only sure way to prevent a repetition of the scandal was to nail down into the Constitution a prohibition without opposition. Indeed, the Democratic State Convention of 1895 specifically pledged itself to the amendment. Of course, that pledge was not kept at the polls last Tuesday.

The good people of the State assumed that the amendment would be adopted as a matter of course. The Tribune warned them against overconfidence, and its warning has been borne out to the letter by the results at the polls. Onethird of the citizens voted, and the amendments were beaten. The gamblers polled their full strength, while the opposition registered only an insignificant fraction of theirs. Faith is a beautiful thing, but it takes votes to carry elec-

Wiggins predicted a big storm for September 29, and accordingly we had a fine day. Wiggins is a useful person if you take him the right way.

It is a pleasing token of the abundance of cold now in our treasuries and seeking them that the Government will not pay out currency here for gold deposited in San Francisco. The wner, like the once celebrated "Jones, of Binghamton," "he" must pay the freight-which he ought to do willingly it welcome of such a golden sign of returning prosperity.

Hebrew chronology admirs of no mutation whatever testimonies geologists, archæologists and other scientific experts may say about it. to affirms that the world was mad - 5,658 years ago, and all Israel has just communed anew the annivers ry of that event. If there is an error In the date, as modern learning asserts, it makes no difference, and casts to cloud over the ancient ritual.

Between kloks more vigorous than those of the Orange County steer or the Pike County mule, McLaughlin declares that Brooklyn shall came the Controller on the Tamrany ticker or he will know the reason why. The old Brooklyn chief will apparently need considerable grooming before he will be an acceptable member of the Wigwam's happy family, at present resembling a fortuitous concourse of wildcats and bulldogs, with the tiger on its back clawing the nir and howling.

Apathy and over-confidence seem to have played decisive and melancholy roles in Tuesday's vote in New-Jersey against an anti-gambling constitutional amendment.

Reports of newly discovered Peruvian gold fields some time ago allured an expeditionary lot of San Francisco experts, who have come back with a supplementary report that they found Peru without difficulty, and any amount of fields, upland and littoral, but no gold. The rush for the Klondike regions will not, therefore, be turned in the direction of the land of the Incas until new developments are made it. As The Tribune's correspondent explains, he cannot vote just as correctly on the tariff There are especial reasons why the recent the Incas until new developments are made fund. There are especial reasons why the recent the Incas until new developments are made outbreak at Versailles should not be allowed to there. It is a far cry for fools gold when there

left the way open for withdrawal at any time. voted on municipal improvements in the mean | go unpunished and unrebuked. For in the long | is so much of it nearer home, and since the hood visions of sudden wealth, destined to no realization. From a mining point of view, it seems apparent that Peru will continue to be run on a silver basis for the present, turning out only a small product in comparison with its old record.

Ohio Democracy is a house divided against itself and falling on its inmates like Dagon's tertained in Hungary with cavalry reviews temple on the assembled Philistines. All the free silver and populistic bricks will have to be taken out of its foundation before it can be rebuilt on any principle of permanence. This is now apparent to the party itself, which is in commotion and panic, with the gulf of defeat yawning before it. It has found the bottom of that ditch before, however, and the experience will lack the delicate peach bloom of novelty, to Fay the least.

The chief trouble with the so-called woman's suffrage amendment to the New-Jersey Constitution, which was defeated on Tuesday, was that it either went too far or not far enough. Its purpose was to permit women to vote at school elections in the rural districts. On that account women in the cities took only a languid interest in the matter, while all the men throughout the State who are against women taking any part in public affairs voted against it.

PERSONAL.

Senator Mason, of IGinois, addressed the students of the University of Illinois the other day on the subject, "Cuba Must and Shall be Free."

General Lawrason Riggs has just returned to his home in Baltimore from an extended visit to Eu

D. L. Moody, the evangelist, will hold a Bible conference in Pittsburg about the middle of No-vember. Ethelbert Nevin, the musical composer, is visit-

ing his home, in Pittsburg, after an absence of three years in Europe. Miss Jane E. Harrison, upon whom the University of Durham, England, is about to confer a degree, has gained recognition as a Greek scholar and lecturer on Greek art, especially Greek vase

Painting. Governor Lon V. Stephens of Missouri will ride a yele at the head of a great bicycle parade to be d soon in St. Louis.

The death is announced of Henry H. Culver, of St. Louis, the founder of the Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Ind., and a practical philanthropist. emy, at Culver, Ind., and a practical panaturopse. A few years ago, when the Brocklyn Tabernacle was destroyed, Dr. Taimage, knowing Mr. Culver's generous quanties, telegraphed to him soliciting a donation of \$199,090 to help rebuild the church, and promising if it were given to have the name of the donor stamped on each brick in the building. Mr. er, however, preferred less estentation and to his money in advancing the interests of the

Captain Quinton Campbell, an old-time newspaper man of the West, who has just died in Chicago, was graduated from West Point in 1866, and served with distinction in the Indian wars in the South-west. His grandfather, Chief Justice Todd, was one of the most hoted jurists in the West. His mother's sister was Abraham Lincoln's wife.

Ernest von Mendelssohn Bartholdy, head of the Mendelssohn banking-house, of Berlin, and a nephew of the great compose has just given a fine oil portrait of Mendelssohn to the Oratorio Scciety of Baltimore. It was painted in the early ciety of Baltimore. It was painted in the early forties by Professor William Hensel, a court painter, during the reign of Frederick William Iv. in recognition of the compilment the Baltimore society will give on November 4, the fiftieth anniversary of the great musician's death, a Mendelseonn memorial concert. The programme will include The Hymn of Praise, selected choruses, violin concerto in E minor, plano concerto in Gminor and other selections from Mendelseoin's works.

Chicago, Sept. 29 .- A dispatch received at the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union headquarters from Mary Ward Pool, her private secretary, announces that Lady Henry Somerset will not be able to attend the conventions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Umon at Toronto and Buf-falo. She has been seriously iti and ner physician will not consent to her making the voyage.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

One of the stations of the railway which is to be

wash the greatest number of boys' faces in the shortest time. It was a dead failure." "What was the trouble?" "Coclin't get the boys."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer,

Dempacy Waggy, a farmer of Madison County, says, were taken out of a mound-builders' tomb in Arkansas, estimated to be 2,000 years old. stalks of the corn are from ten to twelve feet in height, according to a correspondent of "The Chicago Record," and are somewhat on the order of a tree, being as thick at the ground as a man's wrist. Three feet from the ground they shoot out three long, paimlike leaves. The leaves are against the legalization of gambling. This ran heavy and very solid, resembling a cactus leaf, its course through two successive Legislatures. Some of them are five feet long from tip to tip. are are the only leaves on the stalk. About two fect further up are the ears of corn. Many stalks or six ears, and none has fewer than four ears. At this rate it is figured that the average yield to the acre would be about two hundred and fifty bushels. Above the ears the stalk continues three or four feet, and is topped with an elaborate tassel. The busks surrounding the ears are heavy, and as the corn matures they break and curl back, revealing a firm, yellow-grained ear. The olid and are exceptionally good for freding.

The actress looked at him inquiringly, and he felt had some explanation was needed.
"You appear to have forgotten me," he said. "Let recall myself to your memory. I am the man the saved you from a watery grave in the surf st August."
"Yes, yes; of course, now I remember you." the last August."
"Yes, yes; of course, now I remember you," she replied. "But I shall have to refer you to my advertising manager. He settles all bills of that description."—(Chicago Post.

"Yes," said the model wife, reported by "The Boston Transcript," as she sat in her chair at 11 p. m., sewing on her husband's clothing, "it is well enough for me; mine is indeed an easy lot. But like a navvy on his wheel and perspiring like a stoker in the hold of an Atlantic liner."

Duest: Know it All.—"What do you study at chool, in little man?"
"I am addying the history of France, sir."
"Indeed. What can you tell me about Charle-

"The San Francisco Argonaui" tells a good story Balph Perral, the famous English bibliophile. of a well-known print-seller was tending shop wich Lernal entered. As he came to he noticed that she was hastily putting away something Continental affairs than the German Emperor in an out-of the way drawer. The instincts of the has done, he is regarded by wary diplomatists for were instantly awakened

"What have you got there, Mrs. Town?" he "Oh, no, sir; it is nothing you would care about,"

"Come, come," said Bernal, "I know it is some-

Whereupon the bashful lady displayed to the eager eyes of the virtuoso a pair of her busband's old socks, which she had been assidabusly darning when the inquisitive client entered,

when the inquisitive chent entered.

A rare example of animal affection can be seen at the residence of Mrs. Firth, at Forty-minth and Merion sis, where a little ping dog, a "lady ping," has for many weeks nurtured and cared for a kitten. The dog picked up the stray kitty out on the lots early one merning, and carried it to Mrs. Firth's home. At first it was thought that the dog meant to kill the little foundling, but a watch was kept on her, and she was seen to carry the animal carefully to a corner in one of the back kitchens, where she "made up a bed" for it. From that time she has fed the kitten and cared for it as her own. Any one approaching the place is sure to meet with an attack from the dog. The kitten will now follow the dog about wherever she may go, and the dog scarcely ever lets her adopted child out of her sight.—(Philadelphia Record.

It is said that when the bleycle was first introduced in India the natives fell down and worshipped it. It occusionally causes a native to fall down now, but he evinces no desire to worship.

A man dropped his wig on the street and a boy who was following close behind the oser picked it up and handed it to him. "Thanks, my boy," said the owner of the wig. "You are the first genuine hair restorer I have ever seen."—(Roxbury Gazette.

EUROPEAN PRINCES.

London, September 18.

ROYAL RECREATIONS IN BUDAPEST AND STOCKHOLM-THE CZAR'S EAR-NESTNESS-A UNITED FAM-ILY IN ENGLAND.

The holiday recreations of royalty, which have been unusually varied this year, are closing this month with fêtes in Budapest and Stockholm. The German Emperor has been enand an old-fashioned stag hunt in the forest. and he has been the guest of honor in the forlorn and shabby château of Maria Theresa, which occupies a commanding situation in the picturesque capital of Hungary. The welcome which he has received is a hearty one. The Magyars disliked the Germans so long as Hungary was governed from Vienna. As soon as the compromise of 1867 went into operation the two races were reconciled, for each remained dominant in its own half of the Empire, the Magyars governing Hungary with its Slavs, and the Germans Austria with its Slavs. The atliance with Germany has been popular in Budapest, because it unites the two empires against Russia, whose invasion of Hungary in 1849 has never been forgotten by the Magyars. The German Emperor has been greeted with exceptional warmth as the chief ally of the Dual Monarchy. Rushing from the arms of the King of Italy at Homburg into the embrace of Francis Joseph in Hungary, he has proclaimed anew the power and necessity of the Triple Alliance as the chief bulwark of European peace.

King Oscar's celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne is the great event in the North. Stockholm, with its Scandinavian Exhibition approaching a triumphant close, has been glad to have a series of royal fêtes and national rejoicings as a final outburst of festivity and glory. The European courts are well represented at this Scandinavian Jubilee, and the most beautiful city in Northern Europe will be the scene of brilliant fêtes and unwonted gayety. The King enjoys the unique distinction of being the only European sovere'gn who has artistic and literary tastes. He is an artist with a talent for sketching, and also a musician, and he has a large library and is fond of reading. The jubilee has increased the prestige and popularity of a sovereign whose graces of manner and amiable qualities are generally recognized by his subjects.

The fêtes in Budapest and Stockholm have not diminished the complex difficulties of domestic politics. The Magyars are dissatisfied with the financial relations of the two halves of the empire. The Southern Slavs desire to convert Agram into a great capital, and to be released from the domination of the Magyars, The Northern Slavs have similar aspirations respecting Prague, and contend that Bohemia is entitled to as large a measure of autonomy as Hungary. The Dual Monarchy is honeycombed with race jealousies and dissensions. It is an anomalous confederacy of rival nationalities and hostile races, and the single force which keeps it together is the Emperor's genius for compromise. In like manner the relations of Sweden and Norway are strained by incessant bickerings and rivairies. In sentiment, if not in form and practice, Norway is a republic, and it is united with Sweden under a monarchy which is essentially alien. Home rule has not created a union of hearts in King Oscar's divided realm.

In the South, as in the North, everything depends upon the flexibility and conciliatory spirit of the reigning monarch. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary has been on the throne for nearly half a century, and by timely and discreet compromises and readjustments of race forces he has succeeded in maintaining his authority and In imparting a semblance of unity to the empire. Whenever races and nationalities have been unable to pull together in foreign affairs, he has been impelled by his own judgment to take decisive action. He is one of the ablest and most adroit monarchs in Europe, and he is also one of the unhappiest and most unfortunate, for his built from the Red Sea to the top of Mount Sinai reign has been clouded with bitter sorrows and will be on the spot where it is supposed Moses stood disappointments. King Oscar is also a monarch when he received the two tables of the law from | with a conciliatory temper, and, alien King as he is, he has contrived to command the respect and affections of his Norwegian subjects THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE CZAR.

The Emperor of Austria-Hungary spends his

holidays in his summer palaces and enjoys the pleasure of old-fashioned stag hunting in the forests. The King of Norway and Sweden, like the King of the Belgians, takes refuge in his vacht and seldom leaves it during midsummer weather. The German Emperor, with feverish energy, passes from yachting cruise to hunting bout, and is constantly making and returning visits of State and reviewing military forces; but, although an enthusiastic yachtsman and a good shot, he finds his keenest sport in diplomacy and politics, and is never weary of it. His visit to St. Petersburg was a bold stroke, designed as an offset to the French President's reception. If it proved unsuccessful, it was not through any lack of audacity. When his own reception was completely overshadowed by President Faure's, and the Dual Alliance was proclaimed with a flourish of trumpets, the Ger-Emperor was not disheartened, but scoured the opiomatic woods for small game. In the negotiations at Constantinople his will has been a determining force from the outset, and he has personally revised Lord Salisbury's proposals for peace. He has met alternately the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and has taken effective measures for reminding France and Russia that the Triple Alliance has not been dissolved.

The German Emperor's talent for making his influence felt in Europe is well known. What is something of a mystery is the Czar's personality, upon which hang the peace of the Continent, the progress of his own empire and the there is my poor husband at this moment working settlement of the Eastern question. He is a very serious ruler, and takes a solemn view of his responsibilities as the autocrat of all the Russias. Every diplomatist who has met him is impressed with his earnestness and force of character. He speaks with deliberation and

clearness, and emphasizes his words with strong gne?

Oh, str., we have quity not as far as Adam and gestures, and emphasizes his words with strong gestures. He spends little time in recreation, and is constantly at work with his imperial advisers; and he is a ruler capable of forming policies of his own after thinking deeply over affairs of State. While he has made less stir in Continental affairs than the German Emperor as a monarch of superior intelligence and force of will.

If the Czar has decided, as is currently reported and generally believed, to follow the example of his grandfather and to introduce many internal reforms in the administration of Poland, Siberia and other portions of the empire, he has courage and strength of purpose, for a weak ruler would be warned by the fate of Alexander II against progressive tendencies and liberal ideas. He is not a recluse with a melancholy temperament, like his father, but appears constantly in public places where he can be seen by his subjects, and he has an air of self-confidence and cheerfulness. A monarch thoroughly in earnest, and disposed to be an optimist respecting the expediency of reform measures, he will have power to change the face of Russia in a single generation.

TWO WISE QUEENS.

The Czar has visited many European Courts, but there is reason to believe that the one where he is entirely at ease is at Copenhagen. There is a wise woman in that Court who is sometimes called facctiously the mother-in-law of Europe. The Queen of Denmark is the Czar's grandmother, and, although she has entered upon her eightieth year, she is a wise counsellor, with unclouded mind and unimpaired judgment She has made the Court of Copenhagen a source